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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1178

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## NATIONAL

### SPECIALISTS COMPLAIN OF POOR MANAGEMENT IN FARM SERVICES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by V. Nazarov, chief of monitoring-auditing department, Tomsk oblast agricultural administration: "Half Measures Will Not Help"]

[Text] A frank "round table" discussion concerning the rayon element of the economy --this is the reflection of long-standing thoughts of many workers of the village. Life itself requires the renewal of management forms. The inter-branch ties which have become complicated with the swift growth in the national economy do not permit the solution of all the urgent problems while departmental dissociation intensifies even more the difficulties which arise.

Unquestionably, a single management system would permit improving planning and material-technical supply, land use, and the appointment of qualified personnel, and would wisely bring the administrative, cultural-educational, everyday, and sanitation institutions closer to the rural resident. But is such a single system for management of the rural economy possible within the framework of the existing structure of the rayon element if trusts, associations, and "businesses" hang over them as formerly?

Recently, we specialists exchanged opinions on this score in a narrow circle and some comrades expressed great doubt. In the situation which has developed, appeals to unity alone are not enough and half measures will change nothing. What are needed are basic decisions which would permit various collectives to operate in a coordinated manner. Independent activity in the diffusion of authority is also dangerous and, with departmental barriers, is doomed to fading at the very start.

There is something to think about here. Everyone knows that the return from land improvement is insignificant and does not correspond to the big state investments. And why? Land-improvement systems are frequently turned over with numerous imperfections, without the necessary structures, without roads, and without consideration of natural and climatic special features. The disposition and sequence of work are not tied with the prospects for the development of the facility in planning documentation. Naturally, in this case portions of the fields and meadows are again grown over with weeds and brush. And who is responsible for all this? There are many managers. But if he is alone on the land, he is fully responsible. And it would definitely be more obvious to him where watering should be undertaken, where there should be drainage, and which agricultural equipment should be employed.

And take the problems of technical servicing. The enterprises of "Goskomsel'khoz-tekhnika" [State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] are not coping with the increased requirements of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Machines with obvious flaws are often shipped from the shops. The specialists' monitoring of repair quality is poor, and flexibility and efficiency are absent. If something broke in the engine, take the entire engine and pay for a complete overhaul. However much you ask, the required part will not be brought to the site all the same. The procedure conforms with the way the matter is set up. It is not advantageous to the facilities and leads to prolonged idling of equipment and its cannibalization. It is not by chance that add-on's also became possible. The Eastern Association "Sel'khoztekhnika" [Agricultural Equipment Association] alone contrived to cheat the farms of the Tomskiy rayon of 16,200 rubles for the technical servicing of livestock farms, as was disclosed by checks.

Especially zealous in cheating the farms are the transportation workers (regardless of departmental affiliation) who systematically overstate the distances of shipments, volumes of cargoes, and time expended. Without strain, they adapted themselves to the accomplishment and overaccomplishment of their planned assignments. A selective check over a short time showed that the transportation workers of "Sel'khoztekhnika" were able to cheat three sovkhoses of Tegul'detskiy rayon of 18,200 rubles and one sovkhos of Asinovskiy rayon of almost 8,000 rubles.

But see what difficulties the kolkhozes and sovkhoses experience in selling vegetable produce. They are compelled to deal with dozens of procurement organizations. Each of them has its own instructions and its own departmental interests. With the sale of potatoes in the "Takhtamyshevskiy" sovkhos of Tomskiy rayon, a difference of 180 tons was disclosed in crediting the weight received, and 200 kilograms or more were lost from almost each shipment. It turned out that there was no one to hold responsible and it was necessary to write it off to administrative activity. A similar write-off of 119 tons was conducted in the "Stepanovskiy" sovkhos of this same rayon. The total sum of the losses was about 20,000 rubles.

Contractors see their interests in selecting objects for mutual relations more simply as financial, but do not give much consideration to the interests of the producer of the produce. But all losses of the partnership which did not take shape accumulate as a big imposition on the profitability of the farms. In the majority of cases, this occurs with impunity, and the specific dependence on the contractor does not permit the farm to conduct mutual calculations equitably. Here, the complete helplessness and unsoundness of the rayon management in the struggle against worthless management methods are completely exposed.

Under these conditions, the rayon managers count on strengthening monitoring. But for the present the entire structure of the monitoring and auditing service is imperfect. Perhaps, there is no shortcoming in checks and audits regardless of who conducts them: the financial organs, Gosbank, departmental and people's control, or an entire series of various inspections. The oversaturation of the monitoring apparatus causes unnecessary duplication of the same facts. Audits are transformed into an end in themselves, are frequently conducted superficially, and reflect a formal approach from narrow departmental positions.

The unjustness of a number of services at the rayon level engenders uncertainty, and some supervisors make their own decisions very timidly and await instructions from "higher echelons" on any administrative question. Although the practical implementation of decisions locally depends to a considerable degree on their initiative, creative reflections, and the ability to note what is new or blunders in work.

Unquestionably, the tasks of the food complex require the efficient use of all capabilities of each kolkhoz and sovkhos as well as of the enterprises of other departments. The creation of a single management system is necessary. Perhaps it will require the breaking of obsolete habits. In return, it will permit the correct coordination of the distribution of fixed capital for technical equipping, of monetary assets, and material resources and the fruitful use of funds for economic incentive. It normalizes the interrelation of branch specialists, brings them closer to production activity, and frees them considerably from the paper stream and red-tape methods. Noticeable shifts will occur in the assignment of personnel and, to a great degree, this will influence the strengthening of labor discipline. What often happens now? A worker who is at fault is held strictly responsible and he, instead of admitting his guilt, is already prepared to submit his application for release. The doors of other departmental enterprises which have been thrown wide open encourage the easy accomplishment of such transfers. With a single management system in force, it would be possible to restrict the liberty of floaters without special difficulty and it would be easier to eliminate shortcomings, lack of coordination, and irregularity in wages.

It seems to us that it is necessary to subordinate all trusts, associations, and administrations of various departments to a single agricultural organ. What to call it is another question. The main thing is to organize the matter. We have heard that there already is some experience in this in a number of union republics, for example in Georgia. It would be useful to read about it in the newspaper.

6367

CSO: 1800/696

NATIONAL

WHITE-COLLAR CRIMINALS FLAUNT ILL-GOTTEN RICHES

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Jul 81 p 13

[Article by Anatoliy Rubinov: "Bejeweled Hands"]

[Text] This cannot be understood with the help of conventional logic: why is it that a few and, for this reason, so visible people who are living beyond their means, on secret income, frequently do not even hide their ill-gotten wealth?

More, they boast about what they have accumulated and wish to be seen by everybody --with all their riches; it is as though these dishonorable people like to force those around them to guess in what way they secured the "sweet life" for themselves: bribes or short weight, theft or speculation. With unconcealed scorn they taciturnly allow people to think as badly of them as they like.

On what is such a brazen disregard for public opinion based?

True, I once knew a family which used to associate with no one solely because it feared exposure. The head of the house, the "breadwinner," would visit the movie theater dressed hardly any better than a plumber on his way to work. Although the wife did in fact buy berries and fruit through the nose at the market, she did so at one as far away from home as possible, where she would not meet acquaintances, and returned by taxi, but traveled the last two stops by bus. When someone knocked on their door unexpectedly, the father and children would hastily hide what they had been eating and what was left over, while the wife would pretend that she could not get the lock open and converse jokingly with the guest through the door. Only once a year did they let themselves go--they would rent an apartment in Sochi, live expansively and throw their money around, but would unfailingly call home (a dependable relative would live here for this month with the cupboards locked) every evening: everything safe?

But I also know another family, which, quite the reverse, travels to Moscow. A private taxi is on duty the whole time of the visit at the most expensive hotel. The driver is constantly running errands: to the Central Market for flowers for the woman on duty, to the Cafe Morozko for a case of Borzhomi water, to ulitsa Chekhova for a pair of hot bread rolls. The bread rolls on ulitsa Chekhova are very tasty--the visitors know Moscow's geography well.

The occupant himself has a great deal to do. He went with his wife to the Furniture Center in Medvedkovo. Hardly had the driver, who had obsequiously rushed from

his seat, opened the car doors for them than the completely invisible house dogs, who themselves, however, see from afar, guessed, understood and estimated, swarmed around from all sides and began to suggest just what the visitors had come to Moscow for: was it not the Versailles suite of furniture which they needed? Precisely the Versailles! And did they not need the imported blue toilet bowl? The blue one, precisely! And the Tulip washbasin of the same color and bathtub? The Tulip, the bathtub, the blue toilet bowl, precisely!

And now two cars rented by one person were traveling in the reverse direction, from the northern outskirts to a southern suburb, somewhere beyond the village of Rumyantsevo, where, it turns out, there was a secret private warehouse with upholstered and porcelain riches. And then huge, well-packed boxes follow the owner to a station in the old part of the city. They say that transporting furniture out of Moscow is prohibited? Not all furniture, of course, but that which is sold in turn in accordance with a document bearing a stamp of registration. Nonsense, what, then, is the "reserve of the Ministry of Finance" for? The Ministry of Finance here has, of course, nothing to do with it. It would be more correct to say "reserve of the USSR Gosbank," and it also has nothing to do with it--it only has to do with the notes which it puts into circulation. And very many of these notes, and all of a rare, and impressive color, not in everyday use, moreover, came by unknown paths to be precisely in the pocket book of our travelers.

There is not enough space in the newspaper, and details are not to the point here, otherwise it would be possible to describe certain fascinating episodes of the private life of that kind family man, who traveled with his wife to Moscow in order to furnish more sumptuously the apartment of their eldest boy insofar as he had decided to get married.

But I will mention one story, nonetheless. This family man comes to Moscow very often without his wife also, but unfailingly with her passport and his own. They once found in the same costly hotel with the marble and bronze that the young well-fed creature who appeared before the manager together with her spouse little resembled the passport picture of a 50-year-old woman.

"Citizen, you look too young!" the manageress stated unceremoniously.

At the awkward moment the husband displayed all his resourcefulness:

"Do you know, if you were my wife, you would look even better."

And he hereupon proved his words with convincing arguments from the "reserve of the Ministry of Finance".

The regular reader has already guessed, of course: the author does not give his hero's occupation because he is, of course, a tradesman. Nothing of the kind! He is the leader of a small establishment which sells nothing. It is a highly technical institution with an obscure, innocent name. One can only wonder how in the hands of its chief there comes to be such a large quantity of ready treasury notes of the most impressive color. He found hidden treasure, perhaps? Came into an inheritance...?

Today's underground millionaires are so brazen and elusive because the source from which they draw with both hands outwardly appears for the most part perfectly innocent, and an honest person could not suppose even that a fountain of gold could be struck in a barren spot. It is primitive to think that rich men begin only in trade. It is, further, unfair to think thus: of the millions of trade workers, the majority are decent people. But a petty thief--I will now attempt to show this in various examples--can steal anywhere and unearth riches in asphalt, in rock and in the desert.

Firidun Kofar ogly Kadyrov found hidden treasure in the depths of by no means the richest ministry but that which pays pensions--the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Social Security--where he headed the Industrial Enterprises Administration. He was in charge of the motor vehicles and for bribes would allocate "Moskvich's" and "Zaporozhets" intended for invalids to healthy people. There was probably no other person in the republic who lived so expansively: two apartments in Baku and a summer villa with a swimming pool and conservatory. And swans. Big swindlers have refined taste and a weakness for soft colors: some love blue toilet bowls, others lemon bowls. But Kadyrov preferred black swans the most. He decorated his city residences and country estate with antiquarian pictures and filled expensive glass cupboards with antique porcelain and silver. When he was arrested, he had to weigh the gold he had accumulated--34 kilos.

Kadam Rakhmanov was also not a tradesman and had worked just prior to his arrest in the modest Urgench Teacher-Training Institute as vice rector for correspondence tuition and had discovered a way to extort bribes for services within his charge. Only Rakhmanov lived very much "in view"--he astounded those around him with his wealth of appurtenances and expansive nature. He had three Volgas and 23 dinner services for 380 persons. On leaving the house he, unfortunate man, was probably tortured by having to make a choice as to which of 74 suits to wear and which of 149 pairs of shoes he preferred. Living in hot Urgench, he was able, on going to bed, to take cover under 62 down coverlets. He could listen to music from 19 tape recorders. After Rakhmanov's arrest, there remained unwrapped 40 new carpets, 420 meters of unstitched cloth and 100 astrakhan skins of the best "sur" variety.

Having loved the fine life in full view of all, Rakhmanov probably fretted at not being able to put on display everything he owned. He had hidden some things away. In someone else's hen coop he had hidden R735,000 in cash, bonds of a 3-percent loan for R18,300, 450 gold coins, 12 pairs of earrings, 41 rings and all kinds of small things: three pendants, three chains....

To judge by everything, the prudent Rakhmanov allowed that he would be caught and had secreted away for this black day in another hiding place--a school basement--earrings with 19 diamonds, gold bracelets, rings and watches and gold coins. For a completely black day without a glimmer of light he had left for himself and his beloved something in a third hiding place--suits, lengths of material, overcoats and mink and astrakhan coats. And 26 carpets. On this, his blackest, day Rakhmanov counted on sitting on his carpets and walking about on them. Unconcealed and hidden treasures worth a total of R1.2 million were taken away from Rakhmanov.

Lest you say that in his zeal to defend trade workers the author fails to see thieves in their army I will tell you about the leader of a whole group of swindlers--the semiliterate cook and citizen of Kiev--Yelkina. She had long been in charge

of work in the Zolotoy kolos and Stolichnyy restaurants. The patrons of those celebrated institutions somehow failed to notice that they were sometimes served up leftovers as expensive dishes.

Scornful of people who had graduated from university, Yelkina easily and instructively overcame her painful lack of education--she hired a private secretary and, for running the household, two maids. And, further, a vet, who looked after her dog.

Yelkina did not get as far as millionairess, but her riches also were weighed: more than 1 kilo of jewelry made of gold and precious stones. On the list of items confiscated were furs, imported radio receivers, antiques, money and bonds--for R70,000.

Let the reader not reproach me for the fact that I have not given all the surnames--only those of exposed criminals. I could reproach the reader: does he really not know people living beyond their means and, in addition, brazenly showing off the stolen goods? When I was gathering the material, people unacquainted with one another would cite colorful examples, facts and addresses which often coincided, and this indicated that the suspicions were justified. Instances were cited, inter alia, of room suddenly being found in a popular summer residence community where hitherto there had been no vacancies and in sight of everyone a handsome house with shutters being hastily erected. The construction team worked until nighttime, without days off, the lively trucks were diligent and the drivers affable and careful--not a single profanity, not a single downed shrub. And it was strange that the trucks ran assiduously on Sundays--this is not usually the case.

I also turned to readers' letters to the newspaper. They wrote about a city garment production and sales leader who took a fur collar to a health resort and shortly after sent a telegram from there: send two more collars and 30 meters of cotton print. About automobile speculators. About diploma merchants. About nimble swindlers who went bust who have shaken the ashes from their feet and again gone up in the world. About a gigantic wedding for 200 persons, which cannot be arranged by two honest families being linked together which are living within their means. These letters were, for the most part, anonymous.

But our anonymous condemnation and our silent interlocutors, whom nobody hears, are only laughed at by rogues. They become even more brazen. At one jubilee party in a most celebrated theater certain totally unknown ladies sparkled with huge diamonds--on their arms, in their ears, around their necks--and were resplendent in unprecedented ermines and sable wraps around their shoulders. A familiar theatrical figure, who knows everyone in his circle and who was involved in sending out the invitations (tickets were not sold for the jubilee party), moved around shaken and could not name a single one of the brilliantly flashing ladies or their partners. These "first-timers" penetrate everywhere and receive everything before everyone else. They do not look at anyone other than those like themselves and compete among themselves and are arrogant, scorning us living on our own means and mocking us. You can imagine how they laugh at us at their own parties when they eat with the silver forks from their collections!

It is shameful to confess that many people try to imitate them. Some involve themselves in wasteful weddings, others strive with might and main after gold ringlets.

All the same, an honest person cannot keep up with the cold, but rich "first-timers". Workers of the Berezka jewelry store described how one person arrived toward evening, in slippers, with a string bag and bought--just like this: took out his money and bought, without even handling it, without opening the box--a diamond ring for R35,000. And workers of another jewelry store--the Almaz--described with a mixture of astonishment and bitterness how two customers had recently come to blows. They had taken out a little box costing R18,000, and both wanted to buy it on the spot. Surprisingly, both had the money on them and both had been fired with an identical sudden passion for the little box--and they came to blows over it and smashed the showcase.

Nevertheless, these were not the proudest rich men. The true underground millionaire does not fight and does not break showcases. Generally, he does not always go to the stores--the store comes to him. According to the stories of the same jewelry store workers, every single morning approximately 50 persons--always the same--greet them at the locked doors. These are not rich men, but they come just in case on the day they "throw out" something a little more brilliant.

Some then bring money themselves, others are accompanied by unsociable individuals. The tradesmen scorn these lackeys, but do not get into a fight. Fighting means you would end up losing: the investigators would then summon you for a talk and you would have to waste half of every day. How important it is for society--in order to check the swindlers and to curb their passion for accumulation and in order to sow fear--to get to know, finally, who is buying what honest money cannot buy!

I am not calling for people to peep through keyholes. Life could become unbearable if everyone around were suspicious about another's private life.

In order to put a stop to the parasites who have gone too far--bribe-takers, extortionists and rogues--it is necessary merely to make conditions such that they fear those around them and understand that retribution awaits them. And in actual fact there are not many of them, and with common efforts we would very quickly rid ourselves of these scum, whose existence contradicts the very nature of our working people's state.

Of course, much will depend on the vigilance of the workers of the fight against the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation departments. But much also will depend on us and those around us. When a hooligan abuses passersby on the street, we are not ashamed to turn to the police. What, then, is stopping us when a swindler abuses passersby, neighbors and fellow employees, brazenly showing that he is living beyond his means and wealth plundered from people and the state?

Such a formulation of the question in no way offends against morality or the law. I will cite just one argument: in some countries each home is obliged once a year to provide a written statement of its income. Although I understand all the shortcomings of this proposal, I nevertheless venture to make it simply for lunchtime debate: why not introduce such a rule here also--not once a year and not for everyone but for those who buy big? In order that we may judge the kind of resources required to acquire diamonds, gold, summer villas and cars. We would then be able to deduce by the simplest arithmetical calculation who is living honestly and who is living beyond his means.

8850

CSO: 1800/703

## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH SECRETARY ADDRESSES MEETING OF METALLURGY ENTERPRISE PARTY OFFICIALS

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Article: "Improve Party Direction of the Economy"]

[Text] A republic seminar for secretaries of party organizations in nonferrous and ferrous metallurgical enterprises has been held in Dzhezkazgan. They discussed the tasks involved in improving party direction of the economy in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Speaking at the seminar was N. A. Nazarbayev, secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Reports on urgent problems connected with party and economic development and mass political and ideological work were heard from T. G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR and chairman of the republic Gosplan; A. A. Mukhambetov and G. M. Shestakov, heads of departments of the central committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; A. U. Usenov, first deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy of the Kazakh SSR; A. S. Sadyrbayev, chairman of the republic committee of the metallurgical industry workers' trade union and K. T. Turysov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee on Industrial-Safety and Mine Inspection.

It was stressed during the seminar that efficient utilization of equipment, timely introduction and assimilation of new capacities and acceleration of enterprise improvement and modernization are important tasks for branch party organizations. Special attention should be devoted to accelerating construction of the second stage of the Zhayremskiy ore-dressing combine, the Annenskiy and Akchiy-Spasskiy mines of the Dzhezkazgan mining and metallurgy combine, the large iron-ore extraction facilities in Kustanayskaya Oblast and the tin plate works at Kazakhstan's Magnitka.

Successful accomplishment of the task set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress, the task of improving party direction of the economy, requires enhancement of the communists' vanguard role in production and of each one's sense of responsibility for the sector he has been assigned and closer supervision of the execution of decisions which have been made. Success in this effort will depend to a great extent upon the energy and decisiveness of primary and shop-level party organizations and groups.

The seminar was the occasion for an exchange of experience with the work of party organizations in mobilizing personnel for the achievement of five-year-plan targets ahead of schedule and further increases in production efficiency, in directing socialist

competition and the campaign for work leaving no laggards and in improving product quality and in increasing labor productivity.

Seminar participants visited primary party organizations in enterprises in Dzhezkazgan and Nikol'skiy, where they familiarized themselves with practices employed in giving direction to economic activities and in increasing party influence within collectives and the effectiveness of ideological work.

Participating in the seminar were K. S. Losev, first secretary of the Dzhezkazgan obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; A. V. Milkin, head of the department of heavy industry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and senior officials of a number of republic ministries and departments.

8963

CSO: 1800/823

## REGIONAL

### UZBEK SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENTS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Aug 81 p 2

/Article by Uzbek SSR Minister of Installation and Special Construction Work Kh. Shagazatov: "Toward New Accomplishments"/

/Text/ Today is the professional holiday of construction workers. All the Soviet people are celebrating it along with the 11 million workers of the sector.

The occupation of construction worker is surrounded in our country by esteem and respect. Its representatives are actively and productively increasing the economic potential of the homeland and the well-being of the Soviet people, are promoting the development of culture and are strengthening the defensive power of the country.

In the unified family of fraternal peoples the construction workers of our republic have also made major gains.

Uzbekistan has become a truly gigantic construction site. Nearly half a million workers are engaged in construction and installation work. It is possible to judge the scale and rate of construction from the following figures. Whereas during the Eighth Five-Year Plan 13.6 billion rubles of capital investments were assimilated in the republic and during the Ninth Five-Year Plan 19.5 billion rubles were assimilated, during the 10th Five-Year Plan this indicator approached 25 billion rubles.

During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan about 100 large industrial projects and works, among which are the Syrdar'inskaya GRES and the Khodzhikentskaya GES, the new capacities at the Ferganskaya TETs, were put into operation in the republic and are providing output. The largest complex in the country for the production of caprolactam in Chirchik, new capacities at the Samarkand Superphosphate Plant and the Almalyk Chemical Plant and capacities for the smelting of 750,000 tons of steel at the Uzbek Metallurgical Combine imeni V. I. Lenin were put into operation. During this period new enterprises which produce goods for the population were built, including the Andizhan Cotton Combine, the second section of the Bukhara Cotton Combine, a factory of nonwoven materials in Pap, a kitchen furniture plant in Tashkent, a carpet combine in Kniiva, a china factory in Kuvasay, oil-extraction plants in Urgench and Gulistan, the Novotashkent'skiy Cannery and a number of other projects of light, the food, the meat and dairy and local industries.

Housing construction is acquiring a larger and larger scale. Each year more than 600,000 inhabitants move into new apartments or improve their housing conditions. It is important to note that the rate of the complex construction of housing is

constantly increasing. During the last five-year plan more than 27 million m<sup>2</sup> of housing were built; the assignments on the placement of schools, children's pre-school institutions and public health facilities into operation were exceeded.

The gains made by the republic construction workers are the result of the everyday attention and enormous concern of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the republic government. Responding to the paternal concern, the workers of the sector are fully resolved to honorably fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

In the development of the productive forces of the republic, in the gains made in the sphere of its economy and culture and in the increase of the well-being of the population there is a share of the labor of the collectives of the construction and installation organizations and industrial enterprises of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, which are taking part in the construction of the majority of projects.

The ministry coped with the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan, having fulfilled the plan of construction and installation work ahead of time, on 21 November 1980 and the plan on the sale of industrial products on 3 November.

For the successful placement into operation of the unique complex for the production of caprolactam in Chirchik the construction workers and installers, designers and operators received the high rating of the CPSU Central Committee. The cordial, sincere words of the greetings, which were sent by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to all the participants in the construction of this complex, are an inspiration to new accomplishments.

During the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan the workers of the sector are working like shock workers. The 15 best ones have come forth with a patriotic initiative which was approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic--to fulfill 10 or more annual assignments during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Among the initiators is F. Shaydulin, the leader of a brigade of fitter-installers of Specialized Trust No 93.

The initiative of the leading workers has been taken up by many workers of the sector. The ministry is receiving reports on the fulfillment of the plan of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan during the first half of the year. Among the guardsmen of the new five-year plan are electric welders M. Korzhanov and F. Doludenko; N. Tokhtarov and B. Nuritdinov, the leaders of brigades of installers; A. Rubtsov, the leader of a brigade of fitter-sanitary engineers, and many, many others.

Advancing toward the Day of the Construction Worker, the collectives of the ministry successfully coped with the assignment of 7 months, which the adoption of the brigade contract promoted to a significant extent. About half of the total amount of work was accomplished by the advanced method.

In installation work the block installation of equipment, structural members and piping and the installation of units of complete plant readiness are being used more and more extensively, the conveyor method of installation has been introduced at the construction site of large industrial projects. The introduction of new technology and advanced materials had a favorable influence on the increase of productivity and work quality.

The construction workers and installers have a right to be proud of the achievements. But much still has to be done. Thus, during the second half of the year it is planned to put into operation more than 70 most important industrial projects and capacities, much housing and many cultural and personal facilities. Of course, this will require great efforts, the efficient organization of labor and an even greater output so as to increase the effectiveness of capital investments.

In capital construction, unfortunately, it is still not possible to do without shortcomings and slips. The assets and material and manpower resources being allocated are often dispersed among numerous projects. The proportion of manual labor is high, unjustifiably large losses of working time are permitted. Shortcomings in planning and irregularities with supply also have an effect. And as a result the dates of the placing of projects into operation are delayed. It is the duty of clients and contractors, designers and suppliers of equipment, workers of planning and financial organs to do everything possible in order to improve the matter radically and to increase the efficiency of capital construction.

The recently held meeting of the party aktiv of the republic discussed measures on the implementation of the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on the timely placement into operation of the start-up projects of 1981.

The decree of the aktiv was interpreted by the construction workers and installers as an urgent program of actions. The workers of the sector will do everything possible so that the might of our homeland would increase in the future.

7807

CSO: 1800/850

## REGIONAL

### PAVLODAR CHAIRMAN COMPLAINS MINISTRIES SHORTCHANGE INFRASTRUCTURE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Ye. Azarov, chairman, ispolkom of the Pavlodar city soviet of people's deputies: "With Cap in Hand?, Dependable Services for the People"]

[Text] Our Pavlodar is growing at a strikingly rapid rate. It was only recently that we saw the first tractor roll off the assembly line of the new plant, and now tractors bearing the PTZ [Pavlodar Tractor Plant] emblem have become known far beyond the borders of the republic. The aluminum plant has become one of the largest within the branch; enterprises of the energy and other branches of industry have made their appearance and an oil refinery linked by pipeline with the oil fields of Tyumen' has now come on line.

Formation of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complex has given considerable impetus to the accelerated growth of the city. We have built more than 70 industrial enterprises and large shops within the past five years alone. The city's industrial potential has grown 1.6-fold during this period of time.

Pavlodar itself has grown rapidly. Twenty years ago it was a city of primarily one-story wood or adobe houses without a water or sewage system. Today it is an attractive, multistoried city with a population approaching 300,000.

The Tenth Five-Year Plan saw the city make a great stride forward. It put up some 18,000 apartments, a Pioneer center, a domestic services center, hospitals, schools and a tractor workers' cultural center and invested some 25 million rubles in public services and improvements. The smooth progress in housing construction is also a source of satisfaction. As much as 45 per cent of planned housing is now under construction within the first half year. Helping to make this possible was the changeover in 1974 to an extended, two-year planning system and flowline housing construction methods. Year-end surges of shock work have been virtually eliminated and uncompleted or flawed work sharply reduced.

Having concentrated resources allocated by enterprises and organizations for the construction of public domestic service and cultural facilities in the hands of a single purchaser, the gorispolkom's UKS [capital construction administration], it has become possible for us to integrate efforts associated with the construction of new developments, the building of new stores and preschools and then immediate installation of communication systems. And the problem with high-rise housing? Each department formerly tried to put up only "five-levels"--and those more simply and quickly. The result was that locations assigned for the construction of nine- and 12-story structure remained empty for years.

Readers should not get the impression that all problems with housing and cultural-domestic service construction in Pavlodar have been solved. When we pose the question in the terms justifiably employed by PRAVDA readers, dependable services for the people, we then see much remaining to be done to create good living conditions for our people, the maximum of conveniences and good-quality service.

It is enough to be on hand when local citizens are relieved by the gorispolkom or in some large enterprise to see immediately that most problems are related in one way or another with housing. Recent years have seen the wait for housing, at the Pavlodar Tractor Plant" production association for example, not grow shorter, but longer.

The situation in connection with cultural and social-service facilities is an even more difficult one. The availability of hospitals, polyclinics, schools and kindergartens in the city varies between 50 and 70 per cent of that required by the norms. The Pavlodar oil refinery has no hospital, preventive-care center or cultural center at all and only two kindergartens.

Part of the blame for this disproportion, of course, lies with the gorispolkom and its capital construction administration. But without the necessary resources we are in no position to implement plans which have been outlined. It is precisely here that we are most frequently forced to assume the role of suppliants. The story of the Pavlodar Tractor Plant hospital complex comes to mind in this connection. It was decided 12 years ago to build a 1000-bed hospital and a polyclinic for its workers. The need for them has become great--some winter days find many dozens of tractor workers not reporting for work because of illness. But for all these years the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building has been finding one pretext or another for not allocating the funds for construction of this complex.

This same ministry, just like Mintsvetmet [Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy] and Minneftekhimprom [Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry], has been cutting back on housing construction from one year to the next. Things have reached the point where the ultra-modern foundry built at the tractor plant during the past five-year plan stood idle for several months after it had been brought on line because for lack of housing it could not contract for workers. But despite our repeated appeals, the ministry in this instance refused to allocate additional funds for housing.

Could it be that we are asking agencies for something above and beyond that specified by plan and permitted by law? Not at all. The construction of this very same tractor plant saw an overrun of the estimates for building the production facility. But at the same time only 78 per cent of the resources allocated by the plan were expended for the construction of apartments. The people of Pavlodar have thus been shortchanged 114,000 square meters of housing space. Of the five schools provided for in the estimates, only two have been built.

Suffering most of all from this short-sighted, narrow-minded department approach to the solution of these problems of social policy are the ministries themselves and their enterprises. Having given up hope of obtaining housing, good-quality medical care and being able to place their children in a kindergarten, many workers and specialists are now leaving the tractor plant, for example. And where are they going? For the most part to the aluminum plant, where, what with all the difficulties with housing, there is demonstrated a real concern for working conditions, rest and recreation and the living conditions of the workers.

An especially unhealthy departmental approach is to be found reflected in the solution of key problems associated with the development of municipal services. They still build housing for "their own." But enterprise managers do not want to allocate funds for roads, street car lines or sewage systems at all. It therefore becomes necessary to go almost "cap in hand" to collect money for municipal facilities.

A comprehensive transportation program was approved for Pavlodar in 1975 providing for the construction of roads and by-passes and the development of rational public transportation routes. It outlined the roles to be played by ministries and departments having enterprises within the city. Five years have now passed without one iota of progress having been made. At the beginning of the current five-year plan we once again reminded these ministries of their roles in the solution of this important problem. Minnefteprom [Ministry of the Petroleum Industry] and Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification] have promised to "discuss the matter." The others, including, it would seem, the union-republic ministries with the greatest interest, those of tractor and agricultural machine building and ferrous metallurgy, have not responded at all.

It was with enthusiastic approval that we greeted the decree of CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the USSR Council of Ministers increasing the soviets' role in economic development. We have been particularly encouraged by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's words to the effect that the soviets and their executive committees should in all matter play roles not of suppliants, but rather of strict and demanding masters.

As have many other industrial centers, Pavlodar has taken the first step: it has concentrated the resources for construction of housing and cultural and social-service facilities in a single set of hands. But it is the utilities that bring these structures to life. Their installation, however, is frequently a most disjointed affair. Minenergo organizations, for example, are responsible for the main heating-system lines, the builders for those inside apartments. And then the customer, that is, our capital-construction administration, is responsible for connecting them. But it has neither the personnel nor the equipment for this. The same is true of the water and sewage systems. This means that it is now time to take the next step--to broaden the sphere of responsibility of our single purchaser and turn over to gorispolkoms the enterprise resources allocated to them for construction of roads, heating systems and municipal facilities.

And then there is another matter. Less than half the well-planned, quality housing in Pavlodar is now maintained by the city housing administration. The rest are the responsibility of industrial enterprises. But not having the necessary equipment and people for this, they maintain their housing poorly. We could take their housing onto our balance. But only if it is in good condition and provided with repair facilities. Because of their own bureaucratic interests, however, enterprises do not want to meet legitimate local soviet requirements.

...We have to take guests of the city out to the thirty-third development. Stores, domestic-service enterprises, schools and kindergartens have been put up here right along with the housing. Attempts were even made to have the landscaping and services completed before people began to move in. Plans call for construction of other new developments taking a similar approach. Living together here will be tractor-plant workers, metallurgists, physicians, teachers and construction personnel.

As work on the new development has demonstrated, bureaucratic barriers should not be thrown up in matters involving the development of the city as a whole. It too, after all, is a big house we all share. It should be bright, attractive and convenient. And neither money nor effort should be spared to make it that way.

8963

CSO: 1800/818

## REGIONAL

### DAGESTAN FIRST SECRETARY'S BOOK ON INTERNATIONALISM REVIEWED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Professor I. Tsameryan, Honored Scientist of the RSFSR, doctor of philosophical sciences: "In the Family of Fraternal Peoples"]

[Text] Our party's 26th congress has opened up new vistas in the advance of the Land of Soviets toward communism. Occupying a large place in the materials of the congress are the questions of the party's Leninist nationality policy and of the development of nationality relations in the USSR. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared at the congress, the family of Soviet peoples has become more united and is living together more harmoniously.

The book by M.-S. Umakhanov, first secretary of the Dagestan CPSU obkom, "Eto i yest' internatsionalizm" [This Is Internationalism]\*, which has now been published, shows convincingly that internationalism and the friendship of peoples have become the flesh and blood of our reality, one of the most notable achievements of socialism and constitute the triumph of the Communist Party's Leninist nationality policy.

The book thoroughly discusses the historical process of the incorporation of internationalist principles in the political, economic and spiritual spheres of the life of the republic. In illuminating the gains achieved by the workers of Dagestan in all these spheres, the author points out that under the conditions prevailing with a mature socialism, further development of the state political systems of all Soviet nations and nationalities is inextricably and organically linked with the development and strengthening of the union state system.

The new USSR constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics have been an important factor in the continued development of socialist democracy and, in particular, in enhancing the role of the autonomous republics. Using clear-cut examples the author shows the international nature of the composition and work of the Supreme Soviet and the local republic soviets of people's deputies.

The book describes the role of the Dagestan party organization as an international fighting detachment of the CPSU. The author points out that consistent application of internationalist principles in the selection and assignment of cadres is an object of special concern on the part of the republic party organization. Now living in the

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\*M.-S. I. Umakhanov. "Eto i yest' internatsionalizm." Moscow: Sovetskaya Rossiya.

republic are more than 100,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized educations representing every one of its nationalities. The VUZ's of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other cities are providing the republic enormous assistance in the training of cadres.

By way of characterizing the internationalism of the economic life of the republic, the author dwells in detail upon the formation and development within it of a modern industry and agriculture.

The internationalization of the spiritual life of the peoples of the republic occupies an important place in the book. It shows clearly and convincingly that the culture of the peoples of Dagestan, just as of the other peoples of the USSR, constitutes an integral component of a single Soviet socialist culture. It is advanced and enriched through absorption of the best features and traditions of the cultures of other Soviet socialist nations and nationalities. At the same time the peoples of Dagestan are making their own contribution to the development of a common Soviet culture.

In discussing urgent questions connected with international education and its improvement, the author stresses that successes achieved in the international education of the workers do not eliminate the need for further systematic educational efforts. This is an object of special concern for the communists of Dagestan.

Soviet Dagestan owes its establishment and all its enormous achievements to the Great October, the Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU and to the continuous support and assistance it receives from the fraternal peoples, from the great Russian people above all. This is the logical conclusion to be drawn from the whole course of contemporary published accounts.

8963

CSO: 1800/822

## REGIONAL

### LENINGRAD PARTY AKTIV DISCUSSES PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Together with the entire Soviet people, the working people of Leningrad Oblast are working actively on implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the propositions and conclusions contained in the program speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Under the leadership of the Leningrad party organization the collectives of industrial and agricultural enterprises, construction organizations and municipal service and service sphere enterprises coped successfully with the plan of the first 6 months. Agricultural workers achieved an increase in the production and purchases of animal husbandry products. Fodder procurement and the surrender to the state of early vegetables and potatoes are proceeding successfully.

Realization of the plans and socialist pledges of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan will largely depend on the timely preparation for work in the fall-winter period.

The progress of the preparations for the operation under winter conditions of enterprises, organizations and housing and municipal facilities of the cities and communities was discussed yesterday at a meeting of the oblast aktiv.

The report was delivered by I.F. Sokolov, deputy chairman of the Leningrad Oblispolkom.

Both the report and the speeches emphasized that an important task currently of the gorkoms and raykoms, local soviets, party, union and Komsomol organizations and managers is the preparation of industrial, agricultural and municipal service enterprises at a high level for operation in the winter period in order to create the necessary conditions in the labor collectives for the successful fulfillment of the plan quotas and socialist pledges. Particular attention, the meeting observed, needs to be paid to the preparation of the boiler houses, power, heating, ventilation and water supply systems and the necessary stockpiling of fuel, raw materials and intermediate goods. It is necessary to make the maximum economies and make careful use of fuel-energy resources. It was noted that the heat and power base had been strengthened considerably in recent years in many rayons; a great deal of work has been performed on engineering provision for the cities and workers' communities.

The participants in the meeting spoke of the need to raise leaders' personal responsibility for observance of the prescribed limits, a reduction in the fuel-energy resource expenditure norms and the continuous operation of the enterprises supplying the oblast with energy and fuel.

Considerable space in the report and the speeches was devoted to the preparation for the winter of accommodation, the schools, children's establishments, hospitals and other social-cultural facilities. There was emphasis of the important role of transport workers in providing the population with fuel and in catering for the transportation of freight and agricultural products in the harvesting period and their winter storage. There is much that also needs to be done by the sovkhos workers in order to prepare their complex and diverse economy comprehensively for winter. A considerable amount of work will also have to be done to liquidate the consequences of the natural disasters in Luzhskiy, Tikhvinskiy, Volkhovskiy and Boksitogorskiy rayons.

I.V. Kol'tsov, first secretary of the Kirishskiy Gorkom; A.I. Khoruzhiy, deputy general director of the "Fosforit" Production Association; V.N. Sergeyev, chief engineer of the "Lenenergo" Administration; N.I. Khlebnikov, chairman of the Priozerskiy Gorispolkom; O.Ye. Krutov, brigade leader of the boiler house of the Gatchina Joint Boiler House and Heating Systems Enterprise; Yu.G. Tikhonov, general director of the "Lodeynopol'skoye" Association; and B.A. Miloradov, chief of the Fuel Industry Administration, spoke in the debate at the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by A.P. Dumachev, secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

The participants in the meeting adopted an appeal to the oblast's working people. It expressed confidence that the local soviets and labor collectives would make every effort to create the conditions most conducive to highly productive labor in the winter period.

V.M. Kapustin, secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, participated in the meeting.

8850

CSO: 1800/701

## REGIONAL

### PARTY MEMBER COMPLAINS OF FORMALISTIC, STAGE-MANAGED MEETINGS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by A. Zelenov, communist and stamper at the Penza Machine-Building Plant Casting Shop: "Why We Have Remained Silent"]

[Text] I thought about it a long time before making my thoughts public. At first it seemed to me embarrassing even to start a discussion about what is well known to every communist. Indeed, does anyone need to be explained the significance of the party meeting? A frank discussion by the communists of the most diverse questions of production, social and intraparty life takes place here, a uniform standpoint in an evaluation of this occurrence or the other is formulated and a concrete program of action of the party organization and, finally, each communist's place in implementation of an adopted decision are determined.

This is how it should be. This is what the party rules require of us. But this is what prompted me to write to the newspaper. We seemingly understand everyone and everything, but what about in practice?

I do not know whether I am right or not, but I submit my opinion to the comrades' judgment. I have no grounds for generalizing, but as far as our plant party organization is concerned, I will be blunt: party meetings are losing their organizational force.

What is the result? We hold meetings irregularly. And the discussion at them is too dry and protocol-like, perhaps. At general plant meetings the comrades speak from typewritten, thrice coordinated texts. At shop meetings, the speeches are not always on paper, it is true, but they are still bureaucratically formal: lacking heart and soul and even thought up on the move because one was asked to speak half an hour before the meeting. The questions presented for the communists' discussion are very broad and far from our specific practice. So we do not speak so much about matters themselves as receive information briefings. And, you know, one gets out of the habit of talking about what disturbs and directly affects one. Is this right?

I once expressed this thought to a young comrade. But he replied so condescendingly: San Sanych is behind the times. The level of party work today and also the approach to an evaluation of it are not the same as in your day.... Strange. What is meant by "level"? I make an attentive study of party congress and plenum

material. I see that these documents are significant: in depth of analysis, scientific substantiation and scale of the tasks and plans. And at the same time what precise political documents--straightforward in presentation and intelligible to all--these are. But life cannot be discerned behind the verbal husk here. But level, on the other hand! Maybe I am wrong. Maybe I do not know how to think at the proper level.

I have also heard the following opinion: the meetings have become bureaucratically formal because the majority of the agendas are planned for us "from above". I do not agree with this either. If, say, the raykom suggests that we discuss the question of labor discipline or the saving of material resources, this by no means signifies that we should confine ourselves to a reading through of the corresponding decree of the higher party committee. And why not discuss the state of affairs at our plant? Do we not have violations or mismanagement? The root of the trouble lies not in who proposed the agenda: the raykom or the party committee. But in the fact that the discussion is held for form's sake, without profound preparation and without a desire to rouse people, sound the alarm and intervene actively in practice.

We are already beginning to approach the meeting as some kind of undesirable burden: people attend to serve time. While the organizers assemble the communists to tick off the plan: a meeting has been held. Formalism is corroding the primary party link even. We did not have a single speaker here, for example, at the last meeting, which had a very interesting agenda--the vanguard role of communists. All shamefully hid their gaze from one another and waited for the leader to finally declare the meeting over. Why so?

I believe that miscalculations were made in the preparation. Even I, a member of the party bureau, learned of the meeting accidentally: not from the secretary, V.A. Mel'nikov, nor from the notice, which I did not see, in any case, but from strangers. It was held on the instructions of the party committee, as a matter of haste, between the first and second shifts. Mel'nikov convened the communists suddenly in the shop reading room (less than half of us--14 persons out of 34--attended). The report delivered by the secretary, he is a deputy shop chief here, listed the frontrunners and the laggards. Then, as always, there followed a general appeal: urge people on, catch up. How many of them we have heard and, indeed, have ourselves, taking the floor, delivered! And the use of them?

After all, a discussion about the role of communists and their personal responsibility could have taken a very sharp turn and induced people to candor. The more so in that there is something to occupy the communists in our shop. Ours is, it may be said, a unique plant: only in Tashkent is there one similar. The spinning equipment which we manufacture is sent all over the country. The activity of the entire enterprise depends on our casting. And how are we working? Simply terribly! The annual plan has been messed up: instead of 16,000 tons of cast material, we have produced only 11,000. Equipment idling has constituted from 30 to 70 percent of work time. The plant leaders are endeavoring to reassure us: objective circumstances are to blame--shortage of metal, wrong assortment.... No, these are not the reasons. More often than not the equipment is idle because of our intra-shop mess. We have spoken about this repeatedly at party meetings also. But to no avail.

Let us take, for example, the metal-working section: we cannot hold on to repairmen here. Why? Because of the foul working conditions: heat, gassy atmosphere and no ventilation. We talk about this, but things have not moved beyond the talk stage. One out of every four persons has quit the shop in recent years. Novices arrive, but they lack the right qualifications, and as for responsibility.... This is the explanation for low labor discipline. Generally, I would not ascribe all our flaws to objective difficulties, as is now the practice. Who is preventing us placing an exhaust fan on the emery machine and more reliably partitioning off the gas furnace from the bench at which the fitters work? Is this a task beyond the powers of our shop chief, Yu.I. Kokushinskiy, and chief metallurgist, Yu.P. Miroshnichenko --two of our communists? Of course not. But this is what is astounding, both of them agree that, yes, it needs to be done. They vote for this decision and fail to fulfill it. What kind of leaders' behavior is this? How can party discipline be disregarded in this way?

Some people are inclined to believe that our slight assertiveness comes from the smallness of the organization. Here again we see the old wish of certain people to justify their passivity. Let us take a look. Is it really small--34 communists? Every 10th person in the shop is a party member. Not only are there communists in the leading production sections--molders, pourers, fitters and crane operators--they are also production leaders and organizers. This is quite a force! So why can we not reach a position where words are not cast to the wind at party meetings? Where each word of the party member be impressive and be backed up with deeds? Where we meet not to remain silent or routinely discuss "tasks in the light of decisions" without heart or soul? After all, we do not even inquire how today's tasks differ from previous tasks and how to perform them? We glide along the surface. And so our strength spills out without benefit.

I believe that I would be justified in reproaching the plant party committee also: neither the secretary, A.V. Nazarov, nor his deputies have once in the last 3 years attended our party meetings. Even as a member of the shop party bureau, I, for example, was unable to meet the party committee secretary when I wished to express to him everything about which I am now writing to the paper. Ultimately I was asked to put my thoughts in writing: the party committee would then study them, they said.... Must the party committee "study" the state of affairs in the primary organizations and the mood of the communists from pieces of paper? In my opinion, there is a distinct smack of bureaucratism here: practice is coming to be judged from reports and references, and measures are being implemented not for the good of the cause but for an ostentatious work report.

This is the only way I can explain such, to be blunt, an undemocratic practice as the following also: one prepares on another occasion to speak at a plant party conference and share work suggestions--one is put on the list of speakers, but not given the floor. For fear that one might say something superfluous, perhaps? This is how people grow accustomed to keeping their mouths shut. And we also have become reconciled to this confusion and for some reason have not once heard indignation on this score....

There are probably still many questions which could be put, reflecting on the authority of the party meeting. And, I believe, it would be useful to talk about them. It is perhaps worth discussing anew some reference points in the practice of holding

party meetings and investigating what is obsolete and what is missing, what is done formally and what efficiently, on what the authority of the meeting depends and how to support and strengthen it? Now, I believe, is the very time for such a discussion. Report and election meetings in the party groups have begun and they will be held later in shop and a number of primary party organizations. Each party organization is looking for ways how to implement better and more efficiently the program outlined by the 26th party congress and how to exercise more properly the "energetic and competent party leadership" for which it called. The party meeting is our highest organ. The congress termed it the "collective wisdom and uniform will" of the primary organizations. Consequently, it has a leading part to play in our party affairs. But is it always successfully kept up? I invite the comrades to discuss these topics.

8850

CSO: 1800/701

## REGIONAL

### AZERBAIJAN CC CP DECREE ON FUTURE CITY TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan has adopted a decree on the comprehensive plan of the development of all types of urban passenger transport of the cities of Baku and Apsheron for 1981-2000.

In the decree it is noted that in recent years owing to the constant attention of the party and soviet organs of the republic the service of the population of Baku by all types of passenger transport has been developed on an extensive scale, the city road transport network has been constantly improved. The construction of the first section of the Baku Subway imeni V. I. Lenin with a length of 18.6 km, which linked the central part of the city with the large residential areas and industrial enterprises, was completed. More than 80 km of trolleybus and streetcar lines were built, the city beltway and the main highway along Prospekt Neftepererabotchikov were put into operation, Moskovskiy Prospekt, the Baku-Bina Airport Highway and others with a total length of more than 50 km were renovated. At the most congested highway and street intersections four overpasses and seven underpasses were built.

During the 1970's more than 4.8 billion passengers were carried by all types of urban transport, which is 1 billion more than during the preceding decade. The technical condition of the transportation fleet was improved, the capacities of the maintenance production base increased. All this became one of the components of the implementation of the social program of the development of the capital of the republic.

At the same time the analysis showed that the operating transportation system of the city does not conform to the tasks set at the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and at the 44th Baku City Party Conference on the further improvement of the service of the population by transport and does not meet the increased demands on the comfort and speed of trips and the reduction of the expenditures of time on travel.

The intensive building up of the outlying rayons of Baku caused a significant redistribution of the population on the territory of the city and required a significant change of the direction of passenger traffic. The measures on the

development of the passenger transportation of Baku, which were stipulated for 1971-1980, were not completely fulfilled, more than 50 million rubles planned for these purposes were not assimilated. The construction of the lines of the Baku Subway was carried out with a delay, its second section with a length of 6 km was not completed.

Due to serious miscalculations ground electric transportation did not undergo the proper development, 49 km of trolleybus and streetcar lines were not put into operation, the actual rate of speed of these types of transportation is 20 percent less than the standard rate. Bus transportation is operating unsatisfactorily, the vehicles operating on the routes are overloaded, the discipline of drivers is low, the established schedule has not been kept, which is evoking serious reproaches of the population. A great lag has occurred in the development of the primary highway system of the city.

The Baku City Committee of the party, the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee, the Ministry of Motor Transport and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services have dealt unsatisfactorily with the development of urban passenger transportation and have not devoted the proper attention to this important social problem.

On the instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan a comprehensive plan of the development of all types of urban passenger transport of the cities of Baku and Apsheron for 1981-2000 has been drafted for the purposes of establishing a long-range program on the radical improvement of the service of the population, the considerable enlargement of the transportation network and the strengthening of its material and technical base.

The further development of the Baku Subway is called for by the comprehensive plan. During the years of the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans the operating Baky Soveti-Neftchilyar line will be lengthened by 4.4 km to the Square of the Ukraine in Akhmedli. The line of the second section of the subway with a length of 6 km from the Mikrorayon Station will be lengthened by another 4.1 km to the industrial zone of the Darnagyul' Rayon and will become a convenient transportation link of micro-rays 6, 7, 8 and 9 and the settlement of Vorovskiy with the central part of the city. The 28 Aprelya Station will be renovated with the building of a transfer center for increasing the traffic capacity. The indicated legs with six stations will be the third sections and will be completed by 1990. During the next decade the construction of a new line with five stations from the Shaumyan Station to the promising residential area of Gyunashli, which is located to the southeast of the settlement of Serebrovskiy, is envisaged; the construction of a line from the Nizami Station to the rayon of future housing development of Patamdar with four intermediate stations is being planned. By 2000 the Baku Subway will come to 51.6 km and will have 34 stations.

Ground types of electric transport will undergo considerable development. The length of trolleybus lines during this period will increase twofold, the number of vehicles on the routes will increase 3.7-fold, the network of streetcar lines will be lengthened and renovated. The implementation of the measures stipulated by the transportation plan will increase the proportion of electric transport in the total volume of passenger traffic to 70 percent as against 44.5 percent at this time. This will have a favorable influence on the condition of the air basin of the city and will create reliable conditions for the exemplary transportation service of the population of Baku.

The development of bus transportation is planned by means of the extension of express lines, the increase of the fleet and the construction of garages. More than 140 km of urban highways and first of all new major highways from the Plant imeni Lieutenant Shmidt to Prospekt Neftepererabotchikov and from the beltway to the Baku-Bina Airport Road will be built and renovated. Moreover, the construction of a new bypass for truck traffic, which will take upon itself the entire through freight traffic flow, which at present passes through the streets of the residential rayons of the city, is envisaged. It is planned to unite the individual existing sections of roads by new legs, having ensured the creation of continuous motor routes.

Work on the renovation and widening of Prospekt Lenina, Rabochiy and Tbilisskiy Prospekts, the Zykhn and Binagadi Highways and other thoroughfares is also called for. At sites of the heaviest traffic 16 modern cloverleaves, 25 overpasses and 15 underpasses will be built, which will ensure the creation of freeways with high speeds and traffic safety.

The questions of improving suburban railways were also solved in the comprehensive plan. The renovation of the urban railroads and the updating of the rolling stock are envisaged.

As a whole it is planned to allocate nearly 1.2 billion rubles for the implementation of the measures on the development of all types of urban transport up to 2000, which will require the increase of the capacities of construction and installation organizations and the production bases for subway construction, the construction of electric transport lines and road construction.

For the purposes of the further development of the urban passenger transportation system, the provision of the population of Baku with service at the level of current social, scientific and technical progress and to execute the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the improving of the living conditions of the workers, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan approved for the most part the comprehensive program of the development of all types of urban passenger transport of the cities of Baku and Apsheron for 1981-2000.

For the purposes of expediting the solution of the questions connected with the implementation of the comprehensive program of the development of all types of urban passenger transport of the cities of Baku and Apsheron for 1981-2000, the republic Gosplan, the Baku City Committee of the party, the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Ministry of Motor Transport, the Azerbaijan Railroad, Bakmetropoliten and Baktonnel'stroy have been instructed to elaborate and submit within a 3-month period to the republic Council of Ministers specific proposals on the step-by-step and stage-by-stage implementation of the outlined program of the improvement of the transportation service of the population of Baku, having provided in them for:

a faster rate of development of the Baku Subway and the assurance of the completion of the third section of its construction in the full amount by 1990;

a high rate of development of ground types of electric transport, bearing in mind the preferential construction of trolleybus lines between the central, industrial parts of the city and the rayons of mass housing construction;

the development of highway transportation routes and structures, the performance of this work first of all in the most heavily travelled directions;

the creation of modern production bases for subway construction, highway transportation construction, electric and other types of urban ground transportation, the increase of the capacities of design organizations for the drafting of the necessary technical specifications for the support of the increasing amounts of transport construction.

The unsatisfactory progress of the construction of the second section of the Baku Subway is noted and it is demanded of the managers of Baktonnel'sstroy (Comrades Abdulragimov, Kurbanov and Muganlinskiy) that they eliminate the allowed lag as quickly as possible and implement specific measures on the assurance during the 11th Five-Year Plan of the sharp acceleration of the rate of work and the increase of the amounts of construction of the lines of the subway, the development of the production base and the fulfillment of the program outlined by the measures on the comprehensive plan.

The republic Gosstroy, the Union of Architects, the Union of Artists and the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee when designing and building highway transportation objects, subway stations and overpasses are ordered to monitor strictly the efficiency of the technical decisions being made, the esthetic level of the plans, the use in them of advanced forms of national architecture and elements of monumental art and the quality of the performance of the work.

The Baku City Committee of the party and the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee should step up the monitoring of the fulfillment of the measures on the implementation of the comprehensive plan and first of all the construction of the second and third sections of the subway, should review each quarter the progress of the construction of its objects and should take the necessary steps on the provision of effective assistance to the collectives, the unconditional fulfillment and exceeding of the plan assignments.

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## REGIONAL

### FOOD PROBLEM IN KIRGHIZIYA REVIEWED BY CC AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL

Frunze SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KIRGIZII in Russian No 7, Jul 81 pp 4-6

[Article by K. Yun, deputy head of the department of agriculture of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya: "The Republic's Food Complex, Implement the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] Continuing systematic implementation of its economic strategy, the ultimate objective of which is to achieve steady improvement in the material and cultural standards of living of the Soviet people and create the best conditions possible for all-round individual development, the CPSU outlined at its 26th Congress a wideranging program for the coming decade directed toward improvement of the material well-being of the people. The most important component of this program is its provisions concerning food and creation of conditions for fuller satisfaction of the entire population's requirements for a variety of high-quality food.

Speaking at anniversary celebrations in Georgia, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, once again emphasized: "To provide the people with reliable supplies of food and agricultural raw products within a short period of time--that is the task the party has now set forth on a nationwide scale."

Why is the party raising the question of food supplies with such urgency at this particular time?

The food problem in itself is one of the most critical problems mankind has ever faced. Even today, according to figures from the FAO, the UN Food and Agriculture Committee, 60 per cent of the world's population suffers from systematic malnutrition. More than 10,000 people die of hunger each day.

The main reason things have come to such a pass is that the rates of growth of the world's population have continuously and substantially outstripped the rates of food production.

The situation is different in our country, where the growth of food supplies continuously exceeds population growth. All the urgency of the food program set forth by the CPSU comes in consequence, first of all, of the need to accelerate improvement of the quality and substantially to increase the proportion in the food ration of the best-quality products, above all of meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, fruit etc. Soviet man's table is experiencing substantial shortages of precisely these products. In 1979, for example, Kirghiziya's requirement for these products was met to the following extent: meat by 60 per cent, milk by 73, eggs 86, vegetables and cucurbits 56 and fruits and berries by 73 per cent. Bread has been the food primarily used to compensate for these shortages.

With a rational bread-consumption norm of 110 kg per person per year, this figure is in fact running as high as 140 for the country as a whole.

The main task to be accomplished in implementation of the food program is to provide a wide assortment of breads with nutrient contents varied for each age group in the population and to substitute meat, milk and other high-quality products for part of them.

This task is considerably more urgent in Kirghiziya because per capita bread consumption in the republic is somewhat higher than the national average. This situation has arisen primarily because of the fact that Kirghiziya is in a region in which the population is growing more rapidly--at a rate almost twice as high as the national average. Republic food consumption will increase by another 20 per cent by the end of the current five-year-plan period as a result of population growth alone. This factor naturally complicates the task of successful implementation of the food program within the republic.

The acuteness of the problem is connected with and follows from not only the urgent necessity of substituting other products for part of the bread in the food ration. As sociological studies have shown, with improvement in material standards of living and increases in purchasing power the demand for food products substantially exceeds that for all other products (clothing, footwear, furniture etc.) But as is known, Soviet real income is continuously increasing faster than food production. Calculated in per capita terms, it rose 17 per cent over the course of the Tenth Five-Year Plan; it will grow by another 16-18 per cent during the current five-year-plan period. Successful resolution of the food problem is therefore today without question one of the party's central, top-priority tasks.

In what basic directions is the republic's food complex to be developed?

Although the food program has not yet been fully elaborated, the basic directions of its implementation are already known. Of primary importance is a further strengthening of the material-technical base of our agriculture, which supplies most of the foodstuffs and raw materials for industry.

Since the March (1965) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which established the bases of the party's current agricultural policy, the capital-to-labor ratio in agriculture has risen more than 3-fold. Capital investment in agriculture continues its rapid growth. The Tenth Five-Year Plan period saw it rise 16 per cent over the republic as a whole as compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan. This rapid rate of growth of our material-technical base today makes possible the development of an agriculture to no small degree still dependent upon the whims of nature, but one which is stable and dynamic and suffering no appreciable declines even in extremely unfavorable years. The status of meat production may serve as an example. Average annual meat production during the Tenth Five-Year Plan was 53 per cent higher, procurements almost double those for the Seventh Five-Year Plan, which was characterized by more favorable weather conditions. But even this kind of growth is still highly unsatisfactory. Continuous and unflagging attention will therefore be devoted to further strengthening of the material-technical base of our agriculture.

In linking the question of capital investment with implementation of the food program, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee plenum: "...it will continue to be important to allocate material resources and large sums for

capital investment in agriculture. At the same time, however, we must much more rigorously insure that our kolkhozes and sovkhozes use the resources, mineral fertilizers and equipment allocated them intelligently and efficiently so as to obtain the maximum return."

To the end of achieving these objectives, the current five-year plan provides for 17 per cent more capital investment in republic agricultural development than did the previous plan. This is an enormous sum--2 billion rubles. In which directions will they be primarily channeled so as to obtain the maximum return on these investments? As Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee, emphasized in the accountability report to the 17th Congress of the Kirghiz CP, more than a fourth of these funds will be allocated for development of the main sector of the republic's agriculture--sheep raising. It is anticipated that this will provide a basis for increasing mutton production 80 per cent over the next 10 years.

Accomplishment of this task will require that attention be focused primarily upon the problem of substantially strengthening the feed base. To achieve these objectives, plans call for more than 200,000 hectares of new irrigated land to be brought into use over the course of the next two five-year plans. These increases will be used primarily for production of food and feed crops. The greatest increase in sown area will go to corn, soybeans, perennial grasses and vegetables. The next 10 years will also see a fundamental improvement of natural forage lands with the introduction of grazing and haying on 250,000 more hectares. Operations to improve the condition of pasture surfaces have also to be accomplished over large areas, operations such as the application of fertilizers, clearing weeds and poisonous plants, removing stones, fencing, sowing grasses etc.

These important measures to strengthen the feed base will make possible substantial increases in animal feed rations: a 1.2-1.3-fold increase per sheep, 1.3-1.5-fold per head of cattle.

Creation of a strong feed base and further improvement of the material-technical base of our sheep-raising industry will permit completion of the changeover of the entire population to pasture-stabling and pasture-semistabling maintenance systems with an increase in the proportion of ewes in the flock from 46 to 55-60 per cent and make possible the provision of all ewes and young sheep with heated pens, winter and early spring lambing and the turnover of young sheep to meat combines after intensive pasturing and fattening during the same year they are born.

Plans also call for more increases in the cattle population, for bringing its proportion of the herd to 41 per cent, and for achieving substantial improvement with respect to both breed and class. This will make it possible for kolkhozes and sovkhozes to raise milk yields per foraged cow to 3000 kg and more.

Another most important measure designed to contribute to successful implementation of the food program is the creation and development of a unified agroindustrial complex. For the first time in five-year-plan history a plan calls for unified planning and balanced and proportional development of all branches of the agro-industrial complex which are now involved in producing, transporting, storing, processing and delivering agricultural products to consumers.

This step, which requires no additional capital investment, constitutes one of the primary tasks ahead of us and as implemented will be one of the most effective. For

the fact is that agriculture is only a component of a more complex system in the elaborate process of satisfying the current requirements of the population. Agriculture by itself will never be able to provide the required yields if its operations are not coordinated in detail with the other industries connected with it--construction, transport, trade and the processing and other enterprises and departments. There are frequently actual cases in which 1000 t of tomatoes will be grown in a field on some kolkhoz, of which transport workers will take only 700 to stores and processing enterprises, but then only 500 t will actually turn up on workers' tables. Because of the unsatisfactory operation of our transport system, a lack of refrigeration and storage facilities and inadequate processing-enterprise capacities, enormous amounts of fruits and vegetables rot and are lost in the field, in stores and on the platforms of our canneries. Only the creation of a unified agro-industrial complex and removal of bureaucratic barriers will make it possible immediately to spot and eliminate the weak links in our entire food chain--from the field to the worker's table. It will be toward solution of precisely this kind of problem that will be directed the efforts of the union-republic ministry of fruit and vegetable production, which has now been created in all republics as well as at union level, and which has concentrated within itself the functions of administering the production, procurement, storage, processing and delivery of fruit and vegetables to consumers.

For this agro-industry complex to function normally and to the greatest advantage it is important today as never before to insure optimum allocation of national income among all branches of the national economy, above all to the benefit of those playing a decisive role in achieving the required rates of agricultural growth. For intensification of this branch at rates necessary to solve the food problem requires above all a great many and different kinds of machines and pieces of equipment, much fertilizer, a good irrigation system, reclaimed land and a strong construction industry.

Therefore, to achieve balanced development of the republic's entire food complex as a whole over the course of the Eleventh and Twelfth Five-Year Plans, plans call for the allocation of enormous sums--some 4 billion rubles of state and kolkhoz capital investments, more than one-sixth of which is to go for the development of branches of the national economy allied with agriculture in providing us with our supply of food. These funds will be used substantially to increase capacities for the production of canned fruits and vegetables, macaroni and confectioneries, meat processing and the production of whole-milk products and to build many modern warehouses and other storage facilities for potatoes, vegetables and fruits with controllable temperature and humidity, refrigerators and elevators. Agricultural products will be extensively shipped in containers.

Among the many other measures which will have to be taken to intensify our agriculture and improve food supplies to the population a special place should be allotted to the development and implementation of effective measures to improve our economic administration, master modern methods of management and labor organization and upon this basis to summon forth the broad creative activity of the masses. "Our economy must be economical!"--this pithy expression should be the key point and convey the scope of our economic activity. It is therefore important to educate and criticize those who continue their production without considering the expenditures for it and who attempt to get results regardless of cost. An average of more than 30 million rubles a year was added to the cost of republic agricultural products during the Tenth Five-Year Plan through the fault of precisely this kind of manager. As a result, many farms do not now dispose of sufficient internal resources to expand production.

This negative phenomenon can be dealt with only by fundamental improvement of planning, further democratization of management, vigorous introduction of cost-accounting methods and broad-ranging efforts to summon forth the creative initiative of our agricultural workers. More rapid mastery of economic and sociopsychological management methods and universal introduction of the contract (brigade, link) method of labor organization, in all areas of production--these are today among the most important tasks facing each manager and each specialist.

Success in implementation of the food program will also be determined by participation on the part of the entire population in the effort to achieve additional increases in agricultural production on private plots. The decree adopted at the beginning of the year by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "More Measures to Increase Agricultural Production on Private Plots," creates favorable conditions for this. As this document points out, it is important everywhere to create a social climate in which collective farmers, workers, employees and other citizens will feel that by raising livestock and poultry on their private plots and by cultivating gardens and orchards they are performing a useful public duty.

In a word, improvement of the supply of food to our people is the task of all the people. The party's food program--these are the plans of the people and for the people.

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